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NEWS	4	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS	5	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS	6	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
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NEWS	8	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
NEWS	9	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
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NEWS	11	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS	12	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS	13	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS	14	Dec 10	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS	15	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search
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NEWS	17	Dec 17	STANDARDS now available on STN
NEWS	18	Dec 17	New fields for DPCI
NEWS	19	Dec 19	CAS Roles modified
NEWS	20	Dec 19	1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and CAplus

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=> s fibrinogen and preparation

L1 8054 FIBRINOGEN AND PREPARATION

=> s fibrinogen () preparation () method

9 FILES SEARCHED...
L2 1 FIBRINOGEN (W) PREPARATION (W) METHOD

=> d l2 ti abs ibib tot

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Applicator system for two component mixture and suction control.
AB A process and apparatus for one-step preparation of fibrinogen adhesive by
polyethylene glycol-mediated precipitation from plasma are disclosed. The methods and apparatus of the invention permit preparation of autologous fibrinogen adhesive composition from the patient during surgery, and can

be applied generally to provide such compositions. Also disclosed are an apparatus and method for application of sealant comprising this fibrinogen adhesive composition.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:276630 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000276630
TITLE: Applicator system for two component mixture and suction control.
AUTHOR(S): Epstein, Gordon H. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Fremont, CA USA
ASSIGNEE: Biosurgical Corporation, Pleasanton, CA, USA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 5976102 November 02, 1999
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Nov. 2, 1999) Vol. 1228, No. 1, pp. No pagination. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

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L1 8054 S FIBRINOGEN AND PREPARATION
L2 1 S FIBRINOGEN () PREPARATION () METHOD

=> s sulpated polysaccharide

L3 0 SULPATED POLYSACCHARIDE

=> s sulfate and polysaccharide

L4 16446 SULFATE AND POLYSACCHARIDE

=> s l4 and l1

L5 276 L4 AND L1

=> s aminocaproic acid

L6 17077 AMINOCAPROIC ACID

=> s l5 and l6

L7 20 L5 AND L6

=> d l7 ti abs ibib tot

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Methods for detecting and identifying single molecules
AB Multimolecular devices and drug delivery systems prepared from synthetic heteropolymers, heteropolymeric discrete structures, multivalent heteropolymeric hybrid structures, aptameric multimolecular devices, multivalent imprints, tethered specific recognition devices, paired specific recognition devices, nonaptameric multimolecular devices and immobilized multimolecular structures are provided, including molecular adsorbents and multimolecular adherents, adhesives, transducers,

switches, sensors and delivery systems. Methods for selecting single synthetic nucleotides, shape-specific probes and specifically attractive surfaces for use in these multimolecular devices are also provided. In addition, paired nucleotide-nonnucleotide mapping libraries for transposition of selected populations of selected nonoligonucleotide molecules into selected populations of replicatable nucleotide sequences are described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:152673 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Methods for detecting and identifying single molecules		
INVENTOR(S):	Cubicciotti, Roger S., Montclair, NJ, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Molecular Machines, Inc., Montclair, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6287765	B1	20010911
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-81930		19980520 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Fredman, Jeffrey		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Licata & Tyrrell P.C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	27		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	15456		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Targeted ultrasound contrast agents

AB Targetable diagnostic and/or therapeutically active agents, e.g. ultrasound contrast agents, having reporters comprising gas-filled microbubbles stabilised by monolayers of film-forming surfactants, the reporter being coupled or linked to at least one vector.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:116526 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Targeted ultrasound contrast agents		
INVENTOR(S):	Klaveness, Jo, Oslo, Norway Rongved, P.ang.l, Oslo, Norway L.o slashed.vhaug, Dagfinn, Oslo, Norway		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Nycomed Imaging AS, Oslo, Norway (non-U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6264917	B1	20010724
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-958993		19971028 (8)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1996-22366		19961028
	GB 1996-22367		19961028
	GB 1996-22368		19961028
	GB 1997-699		19970115
	GB 1997-8265		19970424
	GB 1997-11842		19970606
	GB 1997-11846		19970606
	US 1997-49264		19970607 (60)
	US 1997-49268		19970607 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hartley, Michael G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bacon & Thomas
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5477
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Diagnostic/therapeutic agents having microbubbles coupled to one or more
vectors
AB Targetable diagnostic and/or therapeutically active agents, e.g. ultrasound contrast agents, having reporters comprising gas-filled microbubbles stabilised by monolayers of film-forming surfactants, the reporter being coupled or linked to at least one vector.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:111808 USPATFULL
TITLE: Diagnostic/therapeutic agents having microbubbles coupled to one or more vectors
INVENTOR(S): Klaveness, Jo, Oslo, Norway
Rongved, P.ang.l, Oslo, Norway
H.o slashed.gset, Anders, Oslo, Norway
Tolleshaug, Helge, Oslo, Norway
N.ae butted.vestad, Anne, Oslo, Norway
Hellebust, Halldis, Oslo, Norway
Hoff, Lars, Oslo, Norway
Cuthbertson, Alan, Oslo, Norway
L.o slashed.vhaug, Dagfinn, Oslo, Norway
Solbakken, Magne, Oslo, Norway
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nycomed Imaging AS, Oslo, Norway (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6261537	B1	20010717
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-960054		19971029 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-958993, filed on 28 Oct 1997

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1996-22366	19961028
	GB 1996-22367	19961028
	GB 1996-22368	19961028
	GB 1997-699	19970115
	GB 1997-8265	19970424
	GB 1997-11842	19970606
	GB 1997-11846	19970606
	US 1997-49264	19970607 (60)
	US 1997-49265	19970607 (60)
	US 1997-49268	19970607 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hartley, Michael G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bacon & Thomas, Fichter, Richard E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5614
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Process for separating a substance from a mixture
AB Chromatographic material having the general formula S-B-X-Y-L where S is

a solid support, B is a binding group, X is a substantially non-ionic hydrophilic organic spacer, Y is a coupling group and L is an affinity ligand. The chromatographic material is substantially free of non-specific adsorption and is stable at high pH.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:97303 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Process for separating a substance from a mixture
INVENTOR(S):	Hammen, Richard Frederick, Missoula, MT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	ChromatoChem, Inc., Missoula, MT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6251278	B1	20010626
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-261450		19990303 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-949448, filed on 14 Oct 1997, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-714523, filed on 16 Sep 1996, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-397414, filed on 1 Mar 1995, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-70554, filed on 1 Jun 1993, now abandoned Division of Ser. No. US 1991-682393, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5240602 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-485866, filed on 23 Feb 1990, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-187765, filed on 29 Apr 1988, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-58988, filed on 8 Jun 1987, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Therkorn, Ernest G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Trecartin, Richard F.Flehr Hohbach Test Albritton & Herbert LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	13 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1172

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Fatty acid-pharmaceutical agent conjugates
AB The invention provides conjugates of fatty acids and pharmaceutical agents useful in treating noncentral nervous system conditions. Methods for selectively targeting pharmaceutical agents to desired tissues are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:90260 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Fatty acid-pharmaceutical agent conjugates
INVENTOR(S):	Webb, Nigel L., Bryn Mawr, PA, United States Bradley, Matthews O., Laytonsville, MD, United States Swindell, Charles S., Merion, PA, United States Shashoua, Victor E., Brookline, MA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001002404	A1	20010531
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-730450	A1	20001205 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-651428, filed on 22

May 1996, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Edward R. Gates, Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA, 02210
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2511
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Compositions comprising hemostatic compounds and bioabsorbable polymers
AB Solid, fibrous bioabsorbable hemostatic compositions containing a bioabsorbable polymer and a hemostatic compound, methods for making the hemostatic compositions, and methods for using the hemostatic compositions are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:53754 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions comprising hemostatic compounds and bioabsorbable polymers
INVENTOR(S): Greenawalt, Keith E., Milton, MA, United States
Gershkovich, Julia B., Lexington, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genzyme Corporation, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6056970		20000502	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-74146		19980507	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Channavajjala, Lakshmi
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks PC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 951
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI DHA-pharmaceutical agent conjugates of taxanes
AB The invention provides conjugates of cis-docosahexaenoic acid and taxanes useful in treating cell proliferative disorders. Conjugates of paclitaxel and docetaxel are preferred.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:98932 USPATFULL
TITLE: DHA-pharmaceutical agent conjugates of taxanes
INVENTOR(S): Shashoua, Victor E., Brookline, MA, United States
Swindell, Charles S., Merion, PA, United States
Webb, Nigel L., Bryn Mawr, PA, United States
Bradley, Matthews O., Laytonsville, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neuromedica, Inc., Conshohocken, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5795909		19980818	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-651312		19960522	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jarvis, William R. A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2451
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Cyclic cell adhesion modulation compounds
AB Cyclized integrin receptor antagonist compounds useful in modulating cell adhesion, including adhesion related to fibronectin, as well as leukocyte adhesion to endothelial cells, are disclosed. Methods for synthesizing, testing, formulating, and using the compounds as therapeutic agents are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:19681 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cyclic cell adhesion modulation compounds
INVENTOR(S): Lobl, Thomas J., Encinitas, CA, United States
Chiang, Shiu-Lan, San Diego, CA, United States
Cardarelli, Pina M., Solana Beach, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tanabe Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5721210		19980224
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-485019		19950607 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-961889, filed on 4 Jun 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-550330, filed on 9 Jul 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5192746
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Tsang, Cecilia J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Marshall, S. G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fish & Richardson P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2322
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Antibody methods for the treatment of a hormone-mediated disease
AB Cleavage site blocking antibody that binds to prohormones, preferable Tumor Necrosis Factor, thereby preventing the formation of prohormone fragment(s) by proteolysis of the prohormone, and uses of the antibody including prophylactic and therapeutic methods to treat disease, and diagnostic assays for determining the amount of the prohormone and prohormone fragments present in a patients body.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:122855 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antibody methods for the treatment of a hormone-mediated disease
INVENTOR(S): Kriegler, Michael, San Francisco, CA, United States
Perez, Carl, Berkeley, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5702705		19971230
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-463892		19950605 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-424243, filed on 18 Apr 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Loring, Susan A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pochopien, Donald J., Savereide, Paul B., Blackburn, Robert P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1159
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Assay method for the detection of 26kd TNF prohormone
AB Cleavage site blocking antibody that binds to prohormones, preferable Tumor Necrosis Factor, thereby preventing the formation of prohormone fragment(s) by proteolysis of the prohormone, and uses of the antibody including prophylactic and therapeutic methods to treat disease, and diagnostic assays for determining the amount of the prohormone and prohormone fragments present in a patients body.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:104291 USPATFULL
TITLE: Assay method for the detection of 26kd TNF prohormone
INVENTOR(S): Kriegler, Michael, San Francisco, CA, United States
Perez, Carl, Berkeley, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA, United States (U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5686259		19971111
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-463894		19950605 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-424243, filed on 18 Apr 1995 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-112600, filed on 26 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-395254, filed on 16 Aug 1989, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Loring, Susan A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pochopien, Donald J., Savereide, Paul B., Blackburn, Robert P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1156
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Chromatographic material
AB Chromatographic material having the general formula S-B-X-Y-L where S is
a solid support, B is a binding group, X is a substantially non-ionic hydrophilic organic spacer, Y is a coupling group and L is an affinity ligand. The chromatographic material is substantially free of non-specific adsorption and is stable at high pH.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:71755 USPATFULL
TITLE: Chromatographic material

INVENTOR(S): Hammen, Richard F., Missoula, MT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ChromatoChem, Inc., Missoula, MT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5240602		19930831
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-682393		19910402 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-485866, filed on 23 Feb 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-187765, filed on 29 Apr 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-58988, filed on 8 Jun 1987, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Therkorn, Ernest G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Flehr, Hohbach, Test, Albritton & Herbert
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 4
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1114
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Large scale production of plasminogen activator from normal human colon cells
AB Plasminogen activators (PA) are obtained from cultured normal human colon cells which are adaptable to large scale production. A purified tissue PA (t-PA) is obtained from CCD-18Co normal human colon fibroblast cells which shows chemical differences from Bowes melanoma t-PA.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:59787 USPATFULL
TITLE: Large scale production of plasminogen activator from normal human colon cells
INVENTOR(S): Feder, Joseph, St. Louis, MO, United States
Harakas, Nicholaos K., Chesterfield, MO, United States
Schaumann, Jon P., Kirkwood, MO, United States
Connolly, Daniel T., Manchester, MO, United States
Wittwer, Arthur J., Ellisville, MO, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5132214		19920721
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1986-849933		19860409 (6)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Doll, John
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Poulos, Gail
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Meyer, Scott J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 885
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Affinity matrices of modified **polysaccharide** supports
AB The invention is directed to a modified **polysaccharide**

material which comprises: (1) **polysaccharide** covalently bonded to a synthetic polymer; (2) the synthetic polymer being made from (a) a polymerizable compound which is capable of being covalently coupled directly or indirectly to said **polysaccharide**, and (b) one or more polymerizable compounds containing (i) a chemical group capable of causing the covalent coupling of the compound (b) to an affinity ligand or a biologically active molecule or (ii) a hydrophobic compound.

The invention is also directed to devices for the chromatographic separation of at least two components of a mixture comprising the modified **polysaccharide** material of the invention, wherein the device is configured for radial or tangential flow.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	91:86794 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Affinity matrices of modified **polysaccharide** supports
INVENTOR(S):	Hou, Kenneth C., Glastonbury, CT, United States Liao, Tung-Ping D., Missouri City, TX, United States Rohan, Robert, Columbia, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Cuno Inc., Meridan, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5059654		19911022
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1989-311498		19890216 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-154815, filed on 11 Feb 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-130186, filed on 8 Dec 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-13512, filed on 27 Jan 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-656922, filed on 2 Oct 1984, now patented, Pat. No. US 4639513 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-576448, filed on 2 Feb 1984, now patented, Pat. No. US 4663163 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1983-466114, filed on 14 Feb 1983, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Nutter, Nathan M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	34 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	3382

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Polymers substituted by groups conferring anti-coagulant properties on them, process for their **preparation**, articles and compositions made therefrom and uses thereof

AB Anticoagulant products are constituted by polymers (homopolymers or copolymers) including in their chain substitutable groups on which are fixed statistically, groups X and/or Y and/or V, where X denotes the group --SO.sub.3 R.sub.1 or --R.sub.3 --SO.sub.3 R.sub.1, R.sub.1 being a hydrogen atom or a physiologically compatible metal, R.sub.3 being a --CH.sub.2 --CO--NH--R.sub.4 group in which R.sub.4 represensts an alkyl aryl or alkylaryl radical, which may or may not be substituted, or substituted or unsubstituted --CH.sub.2 --; Y denotes the group --SO.sub.2 --R.sub.2 or --R.sub.3 --SO.sub.2 --R.sub.2, R.sub.2 being the residue of an amino acid connected to the --SO.sub.2 bridge through its amine function and V denotes the group --CH.sub.2

--CO--NH--CHR--COOH, R being the side chain of an amino acid it being understood that: (a) if X is --SO.sub.3 R.sub.1 it is necessarily accompanied by Y and/or by V, and (b) V is always accompanied by X and/by Y.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:42217 USPATFULL

TITLE: Polymers substituted by groups conferring anti-coagulant properties on them, process for their **preparation**, articles and compositions made therefrom and uses thereof

INVENTOR(S): Jozefonvicz, Marcel, 65, 2eme Avenue, Lamorlaye, France
Jozefonvicz, Jacqueline, 65, 2eme Avenue, Lamorlaye, France 60260
Fougnot, Christine, 85, Rue Marcel Grandcoing, Villetaneuse, France 93430
Mauzac, Monique, Neuilly sur Seine, France

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jozefonvicz, Jacqueline, Lamorlaye, France (non-U.S. individual)
Jozefonvicz, Marcel, Lamorlaye, France (non-U.S. individual)
Fougnot, Christine, Villetaneuse, France (non-U.S. individual)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4755379		19880705
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1985-781203		19850927 (6)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1980-169855, filed on 17 Jul 1980, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1979-18780	19790720

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rollins, John
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Weiser & Stapler
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,15
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1166
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Thrombolytic agent

AB The invention discloses that the tissues of earthworms contain fibrinolytically or thrombolytically active ingredients which can be extracted and purified by a suitable sequence of extraction and purification procedures into the individual active ingredients including six novel proteases named F-O-HM-45, F-I-1-HM-54, F-I-2-HM-15, F-II-HM-64, F-III-1-HM-27 and F-III-2-HM-89. The chromatographic fractionation of the earthworm extract with an aqueous extractant gives five active fractions, the first four of which contain each one of the first mentioned four proteases and the last of which contains the last mentioned two proteases. The disclosure includes description of the suitable purification methods for the proteases as well as the physico-chemical identification data thereof. Various thrombolytic medicament forms prepared with the novel proteases as the effective ingredient are described together with the results of the clinical tests carried out by the oral administration of the novel proteases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86:6502 USPATFULL
TITLE: Thrombolytic agent
INVENTOR(S): Mihara, Hisashi, 2754-15, Hongominamikata, Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki-ken, Japan
Sumi, Hiroyuki, Miyazaki, Japan
Matsuura, Akira, Kasugai, Japan
Inukai, Tadahiko, Nagoya, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amano Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Aichi, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
Mihara, Hisashi, Miyazaki, Japan (non-U.S. individual)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4568545		19860204	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1983-508163		19830627	(6)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1982-173669	19821002
	JP 1983-55460	19830331

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shapiro, Lionel M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Brisebois & Kruger
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 48 Drawing Figure(s); 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2419
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Plasminogen activator pharmaceutical compositions
AB The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising
a plasminogen activator and a **polysaccharide** sulphate. The invention also covers a process for preparing the pharmaceutical composition and a process for preparing the plasminogen activator.

The pharmaceutical compositions are useful in the treatment of circulatory disorders such as venous thromboses.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 78:19242 USPATFULL
TITLE: Plasminogen activator pharmaceutical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Dussourdd'Hinterland, Lucien, Castres, France
Pradayrol, Lucien, Toulouse, France
Durand, Jacques, Castres, France
Normier, Gerard, Castres, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pierre Fabre S.A., Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4083961		19780411	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1976-682283		19760503	(5)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1975-13932	19750505

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rosen, Sam
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Levine, Alan H.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 87

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Solid, fibrous, bioabsorbale hemostatic compositions, sturdy enough to withstand manual pressure and less complicated to use especially in emergency situations such as life-threatening traumas.
AN 2000-038741 [03] WPIDS
AB WO 9956798 A UPAB: 20000118
NOVELTY - Solid, fibrous, bioabsorbable hemostatic compositions comprising
(a) bioabsorbable polymer; and (b) hemostatic compound dispersed throughout the hemostatic composition.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for **preparation** of solid, fibrous, bioabsorbable hemostatic compositions.
ACTIVITY - Hemostatic; anti-inflammatory; antibiotic. Vena cavae of 26 anesthetized, heparinized (150 IU/kg) New Zealand White rabbits (4-5 kg) were punctured using 16-gauge needles. Piece (1 cm2) of (1) test material (n = 6); (2)Avitene(RTM) (n = 6); (3) TachoComb(RTM) (n = 5) or (4) surgical gauze (n = 9) was applied for 20 seconds directly over the puncture with light finger pressure. Test material comprised hyaluronic acid/carboxymethyl cellulose/**fibrinogen**/thrombin/calcium chloride. Pressure was removed after 20 seconds and breakthrough bleeding observed. In the case of no further bleeding, observation continued for 10
minutes to ensure hemostasis. In the case of breakthrough bleeding, another 1 cm2 piece was applied over the 1st piece for another 20 seconds with light finger pressure. In the case of continued bleeding, applications continued until a total of 10 minutes had elapsed. Average number of appliions was: (1) 15.4 plus minus 2.1 (p = 0.001); (2) 1.5 plus
or minus 0.2; (3) 6.0 plus or minus 3.7 (p = 0.001); and (4) 1.0 plus or minus 0.2. Average time to hemostasis was (1) 8/9 greater than 600 seconds
(p = 0.0005); (2) 49.0 plus or minus 16.4 seconds; (3) greater than 361 plus or minus seconds (p = 0.0005); and (4) 25.8 plus or minus seconds. (p
values denote statistically significant from test material.) Results demonstrate statistically superior hemostatic activity of the test paper compared to Avitene(RTM) and TachoComb(RTM) in heparinized animals. Time to hemostasis was reduced by 48% compared to Avitene(RTM) and 14 times compared to TachoComb(RTM). Results further demonstrate that test composition required fewer applications than either Avitene(RTM) or TachoComb(RTM).
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Growth factor; growth factor inhibitor; plasmin
activator inhibitor; antiplasmin; antitrypsin.
USE - Used to stem or prevent blood loss from surgical or traumatic wounds. Used in trauma packs for soldiers, rescue workers, ambulance/paramedic teams, firemen, emergency room personnel and in first-aid kits for general public use.
ADVANTAGE - Sturdy enough to withstand manual pressure and less complicated to use than prior art, especially in emergency situations such
as life-threatening traumas where stemming blood flow as quickly as possible may be critical. Mechanical integrity of composition is maintained after contact with body fluids allowing application of manual pressure to promote stoppage of blood flow and repositioning of compositions when necessary. Hemostatic agents are dispersed throughout compositions to avoid problems of separation of different layers to allow compositions to be cut and sized in particular wound being treated. Allows

rapidly reduction of bleeding in trauma victims without time delay associated with solubilization and mixing of compo ts. Can be readily used by untrained individuals as well as medical p onnel. Will reduce number of fatalities due to trauma and decrease demand upon available blood supply during instances of severe natural or manmade disasters. Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-038741 [03] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-029235
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-009919
TITLE: Solid, fibrous, bioabsorbale hemostatic compositions, sturdy enough to withstand manual pressure and less complicated to use especially in emergency situations such as life-threatening traumas.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 B05 B07 D22 F09 P34
INVENTOR(S): GERSHKOVICH, J B; GREENAWALT, K E; GERESHKOVICH, J B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GENZ) GENZYME CORP; (GERE-I) GERESHKOVICH J B; (GREE-I) GREENAWALT K E
COUNTRY COUNT: 26
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9956798	A1	19991111	(200003)*	EN	36
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: AU CA IL JP MX NO					
AU 9937882	A	19991123	(200016)		
US 6056970	A	20000502	(200029)		
EP 1075288	A1	20010214	(200111)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9956798	A1	WO 1999-US9891	19990506
AU 9937882	A	AU 1999-37882	19990506
US 6056970	A	US 1998-74146	19980507
EP 1075288	A1	EP 1999-920366	19990506
		WO 1999-US9891	19990506

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9937882	A	Based on	WO 9956798
EP 1075288	A1	Based on	WO 9956798

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-74146 19980507

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 20 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Producing **fibrinogen** enriched **preparation** in high yield and homogeneity.
AN 1999-479033 [40] WPIDS
AB WO 9937680 A UPAB: 19991004
NOVELTY - The method for obtaining a **fibrinogen** (I) enriched **preparation** comprises:
(i) adding sulfated **polysaccharide** (SPS) to a **fibrinogen** containing solution to form a **fibrinogen** containing precipitate; and
(ii) extracting the **fibrinogen** containing precipitate from (i) with a solution of at least 0.1 (especially 0.2) M salt to obtain (I).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for obtaining a **preparation** enriched for

fibrinogen or factor XIII comprising, extracting **fibrinogen** or factor XIII from the **fibrinogen** enriched **preparation** prepared as above.

USE - The method id useful for obtaining **fibrinogen**, fibrinonectin and factor XIII, especially on a large scale.

ADVANTAGE - **Fibrinogen** may be obtained in a high yield and high homogeneity from a discard fraction of processed plasma.

Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-479033 [40] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-140931
TITLE: Producing **fibrinogen** enriched **preparation** in high yield and homogeneity.
DERWENT CLASS: A11 A96 B04
INVENTOR(S): DEMARIA, G; GOSS, N; KANELLOS, J; MARTINELLI, T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CSLC-N) CSL LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 86
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9937680	A1	19990729	(199940)*	EN	38
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9922591	A	19990809	(200001)		
ZA 9900528	A	19991124	(200001)		35
EP 1049716	A1	20001108	(200062)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
KR 2001034309	A	20010425	(200164)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9937680	A1	WO 1999-AU50	19990125
AU 9922591	A	AU 1999-22591	19990125
ZA 9900528	A	ZA 1999-528	19990125
EP 1049716	A1	EP 1999-902455	19990125
		WO 1999-AU50	19990125
KR 2001034309	A	KR 2000-708027	20000721

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9922591	A	Based on	WO 9937680
EP 1049716	A1	Based on	WO 9937680

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 1998-1829 19980213; AU 1998-1481 19980123

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Solid, fibrous, bioabsorbale hemostatic compositions, sturdy enough to withstand manual pressure and less complicated to use especially in emergency situations such as life-threatening traumas.
AN 2000-038741 [03] WPIX
AB WO 9956798 A UPAB: 20000118

NOVELTY - Solid, fibrous, bioabsorbable hemostatic compositions comprising

(a) bioabsorbable polymer; and (b) hemostatic compound dispersed throughout the hemostatic composition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for **preparation** of sol[redacted] fibrous, bioabsorbable hemostatic[redacted] compositions.

ACTIVITY - Hemostatic; anti-inflammatory; antibiotic. Vena cavae of 26 anesthetized, heparinized (150 IU/kg) New Zealand White rabbits (4-5 kg) were punctured using 16-gauge needles. Piece (1 cm2) of (1) test material (n = 6); (2)Avitene(RTM) (n = 6); (3) TachoComb(RTM) (n = 5) or (4) surgical gauze (n = 9) was applied for 20 seconds directly over the puncture with light finger pressure. Test material comprised hyaluronic acid/carboxymethyl cellulose/**fibrinogen**/thrombin/calcium chloride. Pressure was removed after 20 seconds and breakthrough bleeding observed. In the case of no further bleeding, observation continued for 10 minutes to ensure hemostasis. In the case of breakthrough bleeding, another 1 cm2 piece was applied over the 1st piece for another 20 seconds with light finger pressure. In the case of continued bleeding, applications continued until a total of 10 minutes had elapsed. Average number of appliions was: (1) 15.4 plus minus 2.1 (p = 0.001); (2) 1.5 plus or minus 0.2; (3) 6.0 plus or minus 3.7 (p = 0.001); and (4) 1.0 plus or minus 0.2. Average time to hemostasis was (1) 8/9 greater than 600 seconds (p = 0.0005); (2) 49.0 plus or minus 16.4 seconds; (3) greater than 361 plus or minus seconds (p = 0.0005); and (4) 25.8 plus or minus seconds. (p values denote statistically significant from test material.) Results demonstrate statistically superior hemostatic activity of the test paper compared to Avitene(RTM) and TachoComb(RTM) in heparinized animals. Time to hemostasis was reduced by 48% compared to Avitene(RTM) and 14 times compared to TachoComb(RTM). Results further demonstrate that test composition required fewer applications than either Avitene(RTM) or TachoComb(RTM).

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Growth factor; growth factor inhibitor; plasmin activator inhibitor; antiplasmin; antitrypsin.

USE - Used to stem or prevent blood loss from surgical or traumatic wounds. Used in trauma packs for soldiers, rescue workers, ambulance/paramedic teams, firemen, emergency room personnel and in first-aid kits for general public use.

ADVANTAGE - Sturdy enough to withstand manual pressure and less complicated to use than prior art, especially in emergency situations such as life-threatening traumas where stemming blood flow as quickly as possible may be critical. Mechanical integrity of composition is maintained after contact with body fluids allowing application of manual pressure to promote stoppage of blood flow and repositioning of compositions when necessary. Hemostatic agents are dispersed throughout compositions to avoid problems of separation of different layers to allow compositions to be cut and sized in particular wound being treated. Allows rapidly reduction of bleeding in trauma victims without time delay associated with solubilization and mixing of components. Can be readily used by untrained individuals as well as medical personnel. Will reduce number of fatalities due to trauma and decrease demand upon available blood supply during instances of severe natural or manmade disasters.

Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-038741 [03] WPIX
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-029235
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-009919
TITLE: Solid, fibrous, bioabsorbale hemostatic compositions, sturdy enough to withstand manual pressure and less complicated to use especially in emergency situations such as life-threatening traumas.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 B05 B07 D22 F09 P34

INVENTOR(S): GERSHKOVICH, J B; GREENAWALT, K E; GERESHKOVICH, J B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GENZ) GENZYME CORP; (GERE-I) GERESHKOVICH J B; (GREE-I) GREENAWALT K E
COUNTRY COUNT: 26
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9956798	A1	19991111	(200003)*	EN	36
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: AU CA IL JP MX NO					
AU 9937882	A	19991123	(200016)		
US 6056970	A	20000502	(200029)		
EP 1075288	A1	20010214	(200111)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9956798	A1	WO 1999-US9891	19990506
AU 9937882	A	AU 1999-37882	19990506
US 6056970	A	US 1998-74146	19980507
EP 1075288	A1	EP 1999-920366	19990506
		WO 1999-US9891	19990506

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9937882	A	Based on	WO 9956798
EP 1075288	A1	Based on	WO 9956798

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-74146 19980507

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Producing **fibrinogen** enriched **preparation** in high yield and homogeneity.
AN 1999-479033 [40] WPIX
AB WO 9937680 A UPAB: 19991004
NOVELTY - The method for obtaining a **fibrinogen** (I) enriched **preparation** comprises:
(i) adding sulfated **polysaccharide** (SPS) to a **fibrinogen** containing solution to form a **fibrinogen** containing precipitate; and
(ii) extracting the **fibrinogen** containing precipitate from (i) with a solution of at least 0.1 (especially 0.2) M salt to obtain (I).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for obtaining a **preparation** enriched for **fibrinogen** or factor XIII comprising, extracting **fibrinogen** or factor XIII from the **fibrinogen** enriched **preparation** prepared as above.
USE - The method id useful for obtaining **fibrinogen**, fibrinonectin and factor XIII, especially on a large scale.
ADVANTAGE - **Fibrinogen** may be obtained in a high yield and high homogeneity from a discard fraction of processed plasma.
Dwg.0/0
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-479033 [40] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-140931
TITLE: Producing **fibrinogen** enriched **preparation** in high yield and homogeneity.
DERWENT CLASS: A11 A96 B04
INVENTOR(S): DEMARIA, G; GOSS, N; KANELLOS, J; MARTINELLI, T

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CSLC-N) CSL LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9937680	A1	19990729	(199940)*	EN	38
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9922591	A	19990809	(200001)		
ZA 9900528	A	19991124	(200001)		35
EP 1049716	A1	20001108	(200062)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
KR 2001034309	A	20010425	(200164)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9937680	A1	WO 1999-AU50	19990125
AU 9922591	A	AU 1999-22591	19990125
ZA 9900528	A	ZA 1999-528	19990125
EP 1049716	A1	EP 1999-902455	19990125
		WO 1999-AU50	19990125
KR 2001034309	A	KR 2000-708027	20000721

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9922591	A	Based on	WO 9937680
EP 1049716	A1	Based on	WO 9937680

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 1998-1829 19980213; AU 1998-1481 19980123

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:44:24 ON 24 JAN 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, HCAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS, WPIX, TOXLIT, DGENE, BIOSIS, BIOBUSINESS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:45:24 ON 24 JAN 2002

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L1          8054 S FIBRINOGEN AND PREPARATION
L2             1 S FIBRINOGEN () PREPARATION () METHOD
L3             0 S SULPATED POLYSACCHARIDE
L4         16446 S SULFATE AND POLYSACCHARIDE
L5           276 S L4 AND L1
L6         17077 S AMINOCAPROIC ACID
L7            20 S L5 AND L6
```

=> d l1 ti abs ibib 1-10

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 8054 MEDLINE
TI An efficient refolding method for the **preparation** of recombinant human prethrombin-2 and characterization of the recombinant-derived alpha-thrombin.

AB Human recombinant prethrombin-2 was produced in Escherichia coli. The expressed prethrom[redacted]-2 formed intracellular inclusion bodies from which the protein was refolded by a simple one-step dilut[redacted] process in buffer consisting of 50 mM Tris-HCl, containing 20 mM CaCl(2), 500 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 600 mM arginine, 1 mM cysteine, 0.1 mM cystine, 10% (v/v) glycerol, and 0.2% (w/v) Brij-58 at pH 8.5. After refolding, prethrombin-2 was purified by hirudin-based COOH-terminal peptide affinity chromatography, and then activated with Echis carinatus snake venom prothrombin activator (ecarin). The activated protein, alpha-thrombin, was then tested for several activities including activity toward chromogenic substrate, release of fibrinopeptide A from **fibrinogen**, activation of protein C, and thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor, reactivity with antithrombin, clotting activity, and platelet aggregation. The kinetic data showed no differences in activity between our recombinant alpha-thrombin and plasma-derived alpha-thrombin. The yield of refolded recombinant human prethrombin-2 was about 4-7% of the starting amount of solubilized protein. In addition, the final yield of purified refolded protein was 0.5-1%, and about 1 mg of recombinant prethrombin-2 could be isolated from 1 liter of E. coli cell culture.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002027848 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21374142 PubMed ID: 11481045
TITLE: An efficient refolding method for the **preparation** of recombinant human prethrombin-2 and characterization of the recombinant-derived alpha-thrombin.
AUTHOR: Soejima K; Mimura N; Yonemura H; Nakatake H; Imamura T; Nozaki C
CORPORATE SOURCE: First Research Department, The Chemo-Sero-Therapeutic Research Institute, Kawabe, Kyokushi, Kikuchi, Kumamoto 869-1298, Japan.. soejima@kaketsuken.or.jp
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (2001 Aug) 130 (2) 269-77. Journal code: 0376600. ISSN: 0021-924X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020121
Last Updated on STN: 20020121
Entered Medline: 20011218

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 8054 MEDLINE
TI Hydrophilic hybrid IPNs of segmented polyurethanes and copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone for applications in medicine.
AB The **preparation** and biocompatibility properties of thermoplastic apparent interpenetrating polymer networks (T-IPNs) of a segmented polyurethaneurea, Biospan (BS), and vinylpyrrolidone-dimethylacrylamide (VP-DMAm) copolymers, are described. The biological interaction between the obtained materials and blood was studied by in vitro methods. The addition of the VP-DMAm copolymers to form T-IPNs with BS substantially increased the equilibrium water uptake and water diffusion coefficients. Investigation of the proteins adsorption, platelet adhesion, thrombus formation and factor XII activation is presented. Investigations of the proteins adsorption of the BS/VP-DMAm T-IPNs surfaces show that the segmented polyurethane (BS) containing VP-DMAm copolymers with higher VP content adsorb more albumin than **fibrinogen** and gamma-globulin. The platelets adhesion, thrombus formation and factor XII activation are effectively suppressed with respect to the segmented polyurethane when VP-DMAm copolymers with high VP contents are incorporated into BS as T-IPNs.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002015441 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21320169 PubMed ID: 11426875
TITLE: Hydrophilic hybrid IPNs of segmented polyurethanes and copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone for applications in medicine.

AUTHOR: Abraham G A; de Queiroz A A; Roman J S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnologia de Polimeros, CSIC, Madrid, Spain.
SOURCE: BIOMATERIALS, (2001 Jul) 22 (14) 1971-85.
Journal code: 8100316. ISSN: 0142-9612.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020121
Last Updated on STN: 20020121
Entered Medline: 20011205

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 8054 MEDLINE
TI Autologous platelet-rich plasma isolated using the Haemonetics Cell Saver 5 and Haemonetics MCS+ for the **preparation** of platelet gel.
AB BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: We compared three methods of isolating platelet-rich plasma (PRP) using the Haemonetics Cell Saver 5 and one method of isolating PRP by plateletpheresis using the Haemonetics MCS+. PRP contains both platelets and **fibrinogen**, which are used in the **preparation** of haemostatic agents. MATERIALS AND METHODS: When the Haemonetics Cell Saver 5 was used, 500 ml of blood from each of 30 normal volunteer donors was collected into 70 ml of citrate-phosphate-dextrose (CPD) anticoagulant. In a further 14 normal volunteers, the Haemonetics MCS+ was used to isolate PRP by plateletpheresis using an acid citrate dextrose (ACD) to blood ratio of 1 : 9. In a separate study, CPD-anticoagulated whole blood from another 30 volunteers was used for measurement of **fibrinogen** levels in the plasma and cryoprecipitate. RESULTS: A larger volume of PRP can be collected using the Haemonetics Cell Saver 5 than by using the Haemonetics MCS+. The platelet concentration and the total number of platelets were higher in the PRP isolated using the Haemonetics MCS+ than in the PRP isolated by the three methods used with the Haemonetics Cell Saver 5, with differences in platelet concentration and PRP volume among the four methods. The mean **fibrinogen** level in the plasma was 253 mg % +/- 47 (SD) and in the cryoprecipitate was 1085 mg % +/- 304 (SD). CONCLUSIONS: The most appropriate method of PRP isolation for **preparation** of platelet gel is dependent upon the specific surgical procedure to be undertaken and the patient's needs.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001649795 IN-PROCESS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21561717 PubMed ID: 11703860
TITLE: Autologous platelet-rich plasma isolated using the Haemonetics Cell Saver 5 and Haemonetics MCS+ for the **preparation** of platelet gel.
AUTHOR: O'Neill E M; Zalewski W M; Eaton L J; Popovsky M A; Pivacek L E; Ragno G; Valeri C R
CORPORATE SOURCE: American Red Cross Blood Services, New England Region, Dedham, MA, USA.
SOURCE: VOX SANGUINIS, (2001 Oct) 81 (3) 172-5.
Journal code: 0413606. ISSN: 0042-9007.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED; Priority Journals
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011113
Last Updated on STN: 20020123

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 8054 MEDLINE
TI Peritonitis associated with Actinobacillus equuli in horses: 51 cases.
AB OBJECTIVE: To review the clinical findings, diagnosis and treatment of 51

horses with peritonitis attributed to Actinobacillus equuli. DESIGN: Retrospective study of clinical cases. METHODS: Breed, age and gender of horse, history, physical examination findings, treatment and outcome were determined from the hospital records of 51 horses in which a diagnosis of peritonitis attributed to A. equuli was made between January 1993 and June 1999. Results of abdominal fluid cytology and bacteriology, antimicrobial sensitivity patterns, haematology and faecal egg counts, when performed, were also retrieved. RESULTS: There was a variety of breeds of horses affected. There were 35 male and 17 female horses, aged from 9 months to 22 years, presented. Lethargy, signs of depression with mild to moderate signs of abdominal pain and inappetence were the most common reasons for presentation. Most horses had elevated heart and respiratory rates, an elevated rectal temperature and reduced intestinal borborygmi heard on auscultation of the abdomen. Abnormal colour with an elevated protein were features of an abdominal fluid sample in 98% of horses and a marked elevation in nucleated cell count was present in all samples. Pleomorphic gram-negative rods were seen on cytology in 53% of samples and a positive culture of A. equuli was returned in 72% of samples. Other laboratory findings in some horses included mild haemoconcentration, hypoproteinaemia, an elevated circulating nucleated cell count with a left shift, an elevation in **fibrinogen** concentration and an elevated faecal egg count. All horses demonstrated a rapid response to treatment with procaine penicillin alone, or a combination of procaine penicillin and gentamicin sulphate. Where antimicrobial sensitivity tests were performed, all but two isolates were sensitive to procaine penicillin. All horses responded to antimicrobial and supportive therapy and were discharged from hospital. CONCLUSION: Horses with A. equuli peritonitis present with similar clinical signs as horses with other causes of abdominal pain. However, these signs, when evaluated in conjunction with the results of abdominal fluid analysis and response to treatment, are characteristic of A. equuli peritonitis. Pleomorphic gram-negative bacteria may be seen on a cytological **preparation** of the abdominal fluid sample, and a positive bacterial culture may be obtained in some, but not all, cases. Most isolates are sensitive to procaine penicillin, so treatment with procaine penicillin and gentamicin sulphate is recommended until antimicrobial sensitivity is known.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001552470 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21485306 PubMed ID: 11599812
TITLE: Peritonitis associated with Actinobacillus equuli in horses: 51 cases.
AUTHOR: Matthews S; Dart A J; Dowling B A; Hodgson J L; Hodgson D R
CORPORATE SOURCE: University Veterinary Centre, Department of Veterinary Clinical Studies, The University of Sydney, Camden, New South Wales.
SOURCE: AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL, (2001 Aug) 79 (8) 536-9. Journal code: 9IE; 0370616. ISSN: 0005-0423.
PUB. COUNTRY: Australia
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200110
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011016
Last Updated on STN: 20011029
Entered Medline: 20011025

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 8054 MEDLINE
TI **Preparation** of gellan sulfate as an artificial ligand for removal of extra domain A containing fibronectin.
AB The extra domain A containing fibronectin (EDA(+)FN) concentration in

plasma of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is abnormally higher than the normal level. We synthesized various gellan-sulfate (GS) candidates as artificial ligands for removing EDA(+)FN from plasma. The interaction between these artificial ligands and EDA(+)FN was evaluated using affinity constants (KA), which were determined by surface plasmon resonance measurement. The KA (3.6 x 10(8) per M) of GS-25 [degree of substitution for sulfonation (DS) = 25%] with EDA(+)FN was higher than those of other molecules: GS-16 (DS=16%) at 8.3 x 10(7) per M, and GS-35 (DS = 35%) at 1.7 x 10(8) per M. Furthermore, GSs displayed selectivity of EDA(+)FN for binding with plasma FN (KAEDA(+)FN)/KA(plasma FN)>2). The removal ratio in plasma was measured by using GS-immobilized gel. Removals of 66, 11, 7.7, 6.2, 6.9, and 12% for EDA(+)FN, plasma FN, **fibrinogen**, albumin, immunoglobulin G (IgG) and antithrombin III from the patient-model plasma were, respectively, achieved with GS-25-immobilized gel. These results suggest that GS may be used as a selective artificial ligand for EDA(+)FN removal from plasma in RA treatment.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001473709 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21225156 PubMed ID: 11325425
TITLE: **Preparation** of gellan sulfate as an artificial ligand for removal of extra domain A containing fibronectin.
AUTHOR: Miyamoto K; Asakawa Y; Arai Y; Shimizu T; Tokita M; Komai T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry for Materials, Faculty of Engineering, Mie University, 1515 Kamihama-chou, Tsu, 514-5807, Mie, Japan.. miyamoto@chem.mie-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL MACROMOLECULES, (2001 Jun 12) 28 (5) 381-5.
Journal code: AY6; 7909578. ISSN: 0141-8130.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010827
Last Updated on STN: 20010827
Entered Medline: 20010823

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 8054 MEDLINE
TI Development of an animal model for assessment of the hemostatic efficacy of fibrin sealant in vascular surgery.
AB PURPOSE: Sustained hemostatic function of fibrin sealant (FS) is crucial when it is used in cardiovascular surgery. The purpose of this study was to develop a model that can determine the long-term hemostatic efficacy of tissue sealants in a vascular surgery. METHODS: To determine the ability of the model to detect differences in FS performance, various concentrations of FS were prepared and tested. Tensile strength of FS clots was determined in vitro using a tensiometer. Laparotomy was performed on 49 anesthetized rabbits, and a segment of the aorta was occluded, transected, and then sutured in an end-to-end fashion with four or eight interrupted 9-O sutures. The four-suture repair was covered with FS or placebo, and blood flow restored. Spilled blood was absorbed with gauze and weighed to estimate blood loss. Four weeks after surgery the animals were euthanized and the vessels recovered for histology. RESULTS: Average tensile strength of FS clots at 120, 90, and 60 mg/ml topical **fibrinogen** complex (TFC) concentration was 0.42 +/- 0.07 N, with no significant difference among them. The lowest TFC concentration, 30 mg/ml, produced weaker clots than either 120 or 90 mg/ml ($P < 0.05$). All rabbits with four-suture anastomoses that were treated with placebo bled to death after the vessel was unclamped (n = 6). Treatment of suture line

with standard FS concentration (120 mg/ml TFC, n = 8) sealed the anastomosis and prevented blood loss. Hemostasis was sustained for 4 weeks, allowing vascular healing. All rabbits with the eight-suture anastomosis survived the operation but lost 42 +/- 9.2 ml blood (n = 5). Hemostatic efficacy of FS was unchanged when TFC was diluted to 90 mg/ml (n = 6) but further dilution to 60 mg/ml with water (n = 8) produced significantly less effective clots, with an average blood loss of 5.5 +/- 7.6 ml (P < 0.05) and two fatal clot failures postoperatively. When FS was diluted to 60 mg/ml TFC with a buffer, it maintained its hemostatic strength (n = 6). Further TFC dilution to 30 mg/ml led to consistent bleeding with an average blood loss of 35.3 +/- 10.3 ml (P < 0.001, n = 6). CONCLUSIONS: The four-suture anastomosis of rabbit aorta offers a consistent and reliable method for evaluating the short- and long-term hemostatic efficacy of FS products. This model is not only able to determine the functional differences in various concentrations of FS, but it is also sensitive to detect the subtle changes in FS **preparation** (e.g., medium composition) that is not detected by in vitro testing.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001472233 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21408313 PubMed ID: 11516209
TITLE: Development of an animal model for assessment of the hemostatic efficacy of fibrin sealant in vascular surgery.
AUTHOR: Kheirabadi B S; Pearson R; Rudnicka K; Somwaru L; MacPhee M; Drohan W; Tuthill D
CORPORATE SOURCE: American Red Cross, Holland Laboratory, 15601 Crabbs Branch Way, Rockville, Maryland 20855, USA.. kheirab@usa.redcross.org
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF SURGICAL RESEARCH, (2001 Sep) 100 (1) 84-92. Journal code: K7B; 0376340. ISSN: 0022-4804.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200109
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010823
Last Updated on STN: 20010924
Entered Medline: 20010920

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 8054 MEDLINE
TI Purification and characterisation of a haemorrhagic fraction from the venom of the Uracoan rattlesnake Crotalus vegrandis.
AB Uracoan rattlesnake (Crotalus vegrandis) venom was subjected to chromatographic, electrophoretic, biochemical and in vivo haemorrhagic analysis. A haemorrhagic toxin (Uracoina-1) active on skin at the site of inoculation in mice was purified by Mono Q2 anion-exchange chromatography and size exclusion (SE) high-performance liquid chromatography. The purified **preparation** was a protein of M(r) 58,000 as revealed by sodium dodecyl sulphate--polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis under denatured conditions and with silver staining. The use of EDTA, EGTA and 1,10-phenanthroline inhibited haemorrhagic and proteolytic activities. Inhibitors of serine proteinases such as PMSF and TCLK had no effect on the haemorrhagic fraction. Uracoina-1 hydrolyses casein, hide powder azure and **fibrinogen** have an optimal pH of 8.2. It rapidly digests the A alpha-chain of **fibrinogen**. Thermal denaturation of Uracoina-1 after exposure at 60 degrees C for 15 min led to inactivation of the haemorrhagic activity. In addition, Uracoina-1 is myotoxic, lacking haemolytic, defibrinating and lethal effects. The N-terminal amino acid sequence (20 residues) was determined.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001400312 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21344[illegible]1 PubMed ID: 11451438
TITLE: Purif[illegible]ation and characterisation of a haemorrhagic fraction from the venom of the Uracoan[illegible]attlesnake Crotalus vegrandis.
AUTHOR: Aguilar I; Giron M E; Rodriguez-Acosta A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tropical Medicine Institute, Immunochemistry Section, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela.
SOURCE: BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA, (2001 Jul 9) 1548 (1) 57-65.
Journal code: A0W; 0217513. ISSN: 0006-3002.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010827
Last Updated on STN: 20010827
Entered Medline: 20010823

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 8054 MEDLINE
TI Comparison of functional efficacy of surfactant protein B analogues in lavaged rats.
AB Leakage of plasma proteins into the alveoli inhibits pulmonary surfactant function and worsens respiratory failure. Surfactant protein B (SP-B), is essential for surfactant function, but the N-terminal domain of human SP-B (residues 1.25, SP-B1-25) can mimic the biophysical properties of full length SP-B1-78 in vitro. The authors compared the function and inhibition resistance of synthetic surfactant preparations containing SP-B analogues to a natural bovine surfactant **preparation** "Survanta". Eight groups of eight rats were lavaged to induce surfactant deficiency, **fibrinogen** was instilled as a surfactant inhibitor, and then they were rescued with exogenous surfactant. Five experimental surfactants were formulated by mixing 3% SP-B1-78, or an equimolar amount of SP-B1-25 and/or 1% palmitoylated surfactant protein C (SP-C)1-35, into a standard phospholipid (PL) mixture: B1-78, B1-25, C1-35, B1-78+C1-35, and B1-25+C1-35 surfactant preparations. Survanta was used as a positive control and PL and no treatment as a negative control. Lung function was assessed during a 2-h period using arterial blood gas and lung compliance measurements. Rats treated with B1-25+C1-35 surfactant and Survanta maintained the highest oxygenation and lung compliance values throughout the experiments. The surfactants could be ranked as B1-25+C1-35 surfactant and Survanta >B1-25 and B1-78+C1-35 surfactants >others. Because the N-terminal domain of surfactant protein B1-25 can improve inhibition resistance, it may be able to substitute for surfactant protein B in exogenous surfactant preparations.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001381924 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21187466 PubMed ID: 11292118
TITLE: Comparison of functional efficacy of surfactant protein B analogues in lavaged rats.
AUTHOR: Gupta M; Hernandez-Juviel J M; Waring A J; Bruni R; Walther F J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Harbor-(University of California) Research and Education Institute, Torrance & Dept of Pediatrics, Charles R. Drew University of Medicine & Science, Los Angeles, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HL55534 (NHLBI)
SOURCE: EUROPEAN RESPIRATORY JOURNAL, (2000 Dec) 16 (6) 1129-33.
Journal code: ERY; 8803460. ISSN: 0903-1936.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200107
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010709
Last Updated on STN: 20010709
Entered Medline: 20010705

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 8054 MEDLINE
TI The use of fibrin beads for tissue engineering and subsequential transplantation.
AB New biological technologies such as tissue engineering procedures require the transplantation of functionally active cells within supportive carrier matrices. This paper describes a sequential culture procedure for different types of cells. The technique includes the initial **preparation** of a mixed alginate-fibrin vehicle that guaranteed an initial cell proliferation and differentiation to establish a stable matrix structure, and the subsequent removal of the alginate component prior to transplantation to circumvent the problem of missing bioresorbability. The resulting biodegradable carrier is mechanically stable and promotes further tissue maturation. Chondrocytes, periosteal-derived cells, as well as nucleus pulposus cells were entrapped in fibrin-alginate beads and in fibrin beads. The results indicate a promising technical approach to create stable transplants for reconstructive surgery of cartilage and bone.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001372957 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21322918 PubMed ID: 11429155
TITLE: The use of fibrin beads for tissue engineering and subsequential transplantation.
AUTHOR: Perka C; Arnold U; Spitzer R S; Lindenhayn K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Orthopedics, Charite University Hospital, Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany.. carsten.perka@charite.de
SOURCE: TISSUE ENGINEERING, (2001 Jun) 7 (3) 359-61. Journal code: C70; 9505538. ISSN: 1076-3279.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200110
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011029
Last Updated on STN: 20011029
Entered Medline: 20011025

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 8054 MEDLINE
TI Characterization of coagulase from Staphylococcus intermedius.
AB A protein coagulase was isolated from Staphylococcus intermedius 6131 using bovine prothrombin-Sepharose 4B and Bio-gel P-4 column chromatographies. Homogeneity was demonstrated by the formation of a single band in polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and isoelectric focusing. The purified **preparation** possesses a molecular weight of 64,500, an isoelectric point of 4.1, consists of 615 total amino acid residues and demonstrates coagulase activity for human and rabbit **fibrinogen**, but does not show the activity for rat or guinea pig fibrinogens. This purified protein contains galactose and fucose, and the amino-terminal amino acid sequence was determined. The coagulase activity is inhibited by N-bromosuccinimide (NBS), suggesting that tryptophan is involved in this activity. The coagulase was heat stable to 80 degrees C and stable to pH over the range of 7-9. This is the first report of coagulase from Staphylococcus intermedius.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001342690 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21298084 PubMed ID: 11405274

TITLE: Characterization of coagulase from Staphylococcus intermedius.
AUTHOR: Komori Y; Iimura N; Yamashita R; Sugi[redacted]a H; Nikai T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Meijo University, Nagoya, Japan.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF NATURAL TOXINS, (2001 May) 10 (2) 111-8.
Journal code: C49; 9208016. ISSN: 1058-8108.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200110
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011029
Last Updated on STN: 20011029
Entered Medline: 20011025

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:44:24 ON 24 JAN 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, HCAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS, WPIX, TOXLIT, DGENE, BIOSIS, BIOBUSINESS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:45:24 ON 24 JAN 2002

L1 8054 S FIBRINOGEN AND PREPARATION
L2 1 S FIBRINOGEN () PREPARATION () METHOD
L3 0 S SULPATED POLYSACCHARIDE
L4 16446 S SULFATE AND POLYSACCHARIDE
L5 276 S L4 AND L1
L6 17077 S AMINOCAPROIC ACID
L7 20 S L5 AND L6

=> d l5 ti abs ibib 1-5

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 276 MEDLINE
TI The molecular-mass dependence of dextran **sulfate** enhancement of inactivation of thrombin and **fibrinogen** and on factor Xa neutralization by antithrombin III.
AB To study molecular-mass dependence of dextran **sulfate** (DS) for interactions with several plasma proteins, a commercial **preparation** of the sulfated **polysaccharide** was fractionated by gel filtration chromatography into six subfractions with relatively different molecular masses. Simple two-component systems were available to measure the interactions of the proteins with the subfractions of DS. These were done to determine the rates of time-dependent changes in intrinsic fluorescence of thrombin and **fibrinogen**, and the enzyme inactivation in the presence of DS. Their interactions were also confirmed in three-component systems, in which the interactions of DS with thrombin and **fibrinogen** were measured by the displaced binding by FTC-heparin, and DS-enhanced proteolysis by chymotrypsin, respectively. Moreover, the neutralization of factor Xa by antithrombin III (AT III) depended on the molecular mass of DS. All the results obtained indicate that most of the general interactions of thrombin, **fibrinogen**, and probably AT III increased with increasing molecular mass of DS.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89374817 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89374817 PubMed ID: 2476159
TITLE: The molecular-mass dependence of dextran **sulfate** enhancement of inactivation of thrombin and **fibrinogen** and on factor Xa neutralization by antithrombin III.

AUTHOR: Oshim[redacted]G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Schoo[redacted]of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kit[redacted]ato University, Tokyo, Japan.
SOURCE: BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY HOPPE-SEYLER, (1989 Jul) 370 (7) 715-21.
Journal code: AHC; 8503054. ISSN: 0177-3593.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19891023

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 276 USPATFULL
TI Superantigen based methods and compositions for treatment of diseases
AB The present invention relates to therapeutic methods and compositions employing superantigens. Methods and compositions employing superantigens and immunotherapeutic proteins in combination with one another have been found to provide more effective treatment than either component used alone. Superantigens, in conjunction with one or more additional immunotherapeutic antigens, may be used to either induce a therapeutic immune response directed against a target or to inhibit a disease causing immune response. Specific combinations of superantigens and immunotherapeutic antigens are used to treat specific diseases. The induction (or augmentation) of a desired immune against a target may be used, for example, to kill cancer cells or kill the cells or an infectious agent. The inhibition of an immune response, e.g., through the induction of T cell anergy, may be used to reduce the symptoms of an autoimmune disease. Diseases that may be treated by the methods and compositions of the invention include neoplastic diseases, infectious diseases, and autoimmune diseases. One aspect of the invention is to provide methods for the treatment of diseases comprising the steps of administering an effective amount of a superantigen and an immunotherapeutic so as to have the desired therapeutic effect. The superantigen and immunotherapeutic antigen may be administered together as a mixture. Alternatively, the superantigen and immunotherapeutic antigen may be administered separately. In one embodiment of the invention, the superantigen and immunotherapeutic antigen are administered to the patient in the form of a immunotherapeutic antigen-superantigen polymer of the invention. Another aspect of the invention is to provide methods for the treatment of diseases comprising the steps of incubating a lymphocyte population ex vivo a superantigen and an immunotherapeutic protein so as to either activate or anergize T cells within the selected population.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:13790 USPATFULL
TITLE: Superantigen based methods and compositions for treatment of diseases
INVENTOR(S): Terman, David Stephen, 3183 Palmero Way, Pebble Beach, CA, United States 93953

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6340461	B1	20020122	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-992877		19971217	(8)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-33172	19961217	(60)
	US 1997-44074	19970417	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bansal, Geetha P.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Venable, Livnat, Shmuel
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,6
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5893

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 276 USPATFULL
TI Sulfated hyaluronic acid and esters thereof
AB Hyaluronic acid, hyaluronate esters and salts thereof are sulfated such that the number of **sulfate** groups per monomeric unit is in the range of from 0.5 to 3.5. The sulfated derivatives exhibit anticoagulant and cell adhesion reduction properties, and may be used to prepare biomaterials.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:9859 USPATFULL
TITLE: Sulfated hyaluronic acid and esters thereof
INVENTOR(S): Cialdi, Gloria, late of Siena, ITALY deceased
Rolando Barbucci, United States legal representative
Magnani, Agnese, San Rocco A. Pilli, ITALY
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fidia Advanced Biopolymers, Srl, Brindisi, ITALY (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6339074	B1	20020115
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-447429		19991123 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1998-126135, filed on 30 Jul 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6051701 Division of Ser. No. US 1996-553290, filed on 8 Feb 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 6027741

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IT 1994-PD54	19940323
	WO 1995-EP1111	19950323

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Geist, Gary
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Crane, L. Eric
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,2
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 904

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 276 USPATFULL
TI METHOD FOR ATTACHMENT OF BIOMOLECULES TO MEDICAL DEVICE SURFACES
AB A method for making a medical device having at least one biomolecule immobilized on a substrate surface is provided. One method of the present invention includes immobilizing a biomolecule comprising an unsubstituted amide moiety on a biomaterial surface. Another method of the present invention includes immobilizing a biomolecule on a biomaterial surface comprising an unsubstituted amide moiety. Still another method of the present invention may be employed to crosslink biomolecules comprising unsubstituted amide moieties immobilized on medical device surfaces. Additionally, one method of the present invention may be employed to crosslink biomolecules comprising unsubstituted amide moieties in solution, thereby forming a crosslinked biomaterial or a crosslinked medical device coating.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:3859 USPATFULL
TITLE: METHOD FOR ATTACHMENT OF BIOMOLECULES TO MEDICAL DEVICE SURFACES
INVENTOR(S): KEOGH, JAMES R., MAPLEWOOD, MN, UNITED STATES
TRESCONY, PAUL V., CHAMPLIN, MN, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002001834	A1	20020103
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-257543	A1	19990224 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-67188	19980427 (09)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KENNETH J. COLLIER, MEDTRONIC, INC., 710 MEDTRONIC PARKWAY N.E., MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55432-5604
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 34
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1721

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 276 USPATFULL
TI Method for detecting endocrine disrupting action of a test substance
AB The present invention relates to a method of detecting an endocrine disrupting action of a test substance and also relates to a polynucleotide and a complementary nucleotide specifically expressed in a cell by the endocrine disrupting action, and a DNA chip having either the polynucleotide or the complementary polynucleotide. The present invention further relates to an abnormally-modified protein biosynthesized in a cell specifically by the endocrine disrupting action and an antibody of the abnormally modified protein and a DNA chip provided with the antibody.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:3822 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for detecting endocrine disrupting action of a test substance
INVENTOR(S): Ishihara, Mitsuko, Tokyo, JAPAN
Akahoshi, Eiichi, Kawasaki-shi, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002001797	A1	20020103
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-892485	A1	20010628 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2000-198479	20000630
	JP 2000-401633	20001228

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT PC, FOURTH FLOOR, 1755 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1845
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.